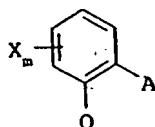


10/509635  
DT04 Rec'd PCT/PTO 29 SEP 2004

1. (original) A method for increasing the resistance of plants to the phytotoxicity of other crop protection products, which comprises treating the plants, the soil or seeds with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I



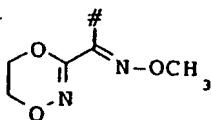
I

in which

X is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

m is 0 or 1;

Q is C(=CH-CH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=CH-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>,  
C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-CONHCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>,  
N(-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub> or a group Q1,



Q1

where # indicates the bond to the phenyl ring;

A is -O-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-B, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-B, -CH=CH-B, -C≡C-B,  
-CH<sub>2</sub>O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-B or -CH<sub>2</sub>O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-C(R<sup>2</sup>)=N-OR<sup>3</sup>, where

B is phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered  
hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl  
comprising one to three N atoms and/or one O or S  
atom or one or two O and/or S atoms, the ring  
systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to  
three radicals R<sup>a</sup>:

R<sup>a</sup> is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl,  
aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-  
haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-  
alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfoxyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-  
cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-  
alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-  
alkylamino, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-  
alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl,  
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-  
alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-  
alkenyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy,  
5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered  
hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy, C(=NOR')-  
OR" or OC(R')<sub>2</sub>-C(R")=NOR",  
the cyclic radicals, in turn, being  
unsubstituted or substituted by one to three

radicals R<sup>b</sup>:

R<sup>b</sup> is cyano, nitro, halogen, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfoxyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or C(=NOR')-OR";

R' is hydrogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl;

R<sup>''</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkenyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkynyl;

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy;

R<sup>2</sup> is phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R<sup>a</sup>,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenylcarbonyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkynylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkylsulfonyl or C(R')=NOR", the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R<sup>c</sup>:

R<sup>c</sup> is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfoxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy,

C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyloxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy and hetarylthio, it being possible for the cyclic groups, in turn, to be partially or fully halogenated or to have attached to them one to three radicals R<sup>a</sup>; and

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R<sup>c</sup>;

which is taken up by the plants or seeds.

2. (original) A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein, in formula I, the group Q is C(=CH-CH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=CH-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-CONHCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub> or N(-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>.

3. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 ~~or~~ 2, wherein the index m is zero and the substituents in formula I have the following meanings:

A is -O-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-B or CH<sub>2</sub>-O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-C(R<sup>2</sup>)=N-OR<sup>3</sup>;

B is phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, these ring systems being substituted by one or two radicals  $R^a$ ;

$R^1$  is hydrogen, cyano, cyclopropyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_2$ -haloalkyl;

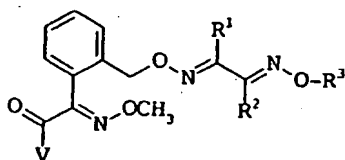
$R^2$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_5$ -alkenyl, phenyl which is substituted by one or two halogen atoms, or is  $C(R')=NOR''$ , where

$R'$  is one of the groups mentioned above under  $R^1$  and

$R''$  is hydrogen, cyclopropyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and

$R^3$  is one of the groups mentioned under  $R''$ .

4. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 ~~any of claims 1 to 3~~, wherein an active ingredient of the formula II



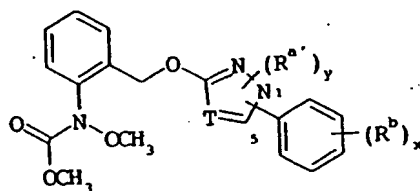
II

in which V is  $OCH_3$ , or  $NHCH_3$ , is used.

5. (original) A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein an active ingredient of the formula II as claimed in claim 4 in which

$R^2$  is  $C(R')=NOR''$  and  $R'$  and  $R''$  are each  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl is used.

6. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 ~~any of~~  
~~claims 1 to 3~~, wherein an active ingredient of the  
 formula III



III

in which T is CH or N and  $R^a$  and  $R^b$  are halogen or  $C_1-C_4$ -  
 alkyl, the phenyl group is in the 1- or 5-position and x is  
 0, 1 or 2 and y is 0 or 1 is used.

Claim 7 (canceled)